

ACCESSION NR: AP4017599

and gas pressure). Experiments conducted with a 40-cm-long 3-cm-diameter gas-discharge tube supplied with a d-c 0-6-kv voltage and equipped with a movable (0-300 v) inside probe and 5 outside rings (10-230-kc) corroborated the validity of the formula. The variation of ion and electron currents, space potential, temperature and concentration of electrons depending on the h-f field were determined from the probe characteristics. Air, hydrogen, and deuterium at 0.1-4 torr were tested. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 17 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Khar'kov State University)

SUBMITTED: 01Dec62

DATE ACQ: 18Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GE, PH

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4035701

S/0057/64/034/005/0883/0887

AUTHOR: Kostin, V.N.; Tkachenko, V.M.

TITLE: The influence of a static magnetic field on a stationary corona discharge

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.5, 1964, 883-887

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic field, corona discharge, plasma

ABSTRACT: Current-voltage characteristics and potential distributions were measured for stationary corona discharges between a 0.1 mm diameter tungsten wire and a 23 mm diameter 95 mm long coaxial brass cylinder, in the presence and absence of a 500 Oe longitudinal magnetic field. The current-voltage relations were measured with a microammeter and an electrostatic voltmeter, and also with an oscilloscope. The potential distributions were determined from the characteristics of a molybdenum probe 1 mm in diameter and 50 mm long which was mounted parallel to the axis of the cylinder and could be moved radially. The mobility of the positive ions was also determined, both from the current-voltage characteristic with the aid of Townsend's formula and by a pulse method in which the ion transit time was measured with the oscilloscope. The application of the 500 Oe magnetic field to a positive corona

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ACCESSION NR: AP4035701

discharge in hydrogen at 20 mm Hg was found to shift the current-voltage characteristic by about six volts toward lower voltages. At higher pressures the shift was smaller. The characteristic of a negative corona discharge was shifted in the opposite direction by about the same amount. The electric potential in the inter-electrode region increased when the magnetic field was applied, indicating an increase of the space charge density. A calculation of the potential in the absence of the magnetic field based on a theory published by V. I. Popkov (Otchet\* laboratori NIO- GAZ tresta Gazochistka, 1935 and 1936) gave values about 20% below the experimental points. This discrepancy is ascribed both to experimental error and theoretical inadequacy. Application of the magnetic field reduced the ion mobility by several percent. The ion mobility in the presence of a magnetic field is calculated from the equations of motion, and it is found that the magnetic field should indeed reduce the mobility by about the observed amount. "I express my gratitude to V. I. Popkov for valuable advice relating to the choice of methods of measurement." Orig.art.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gorkogo (Khar'kov State University)

SUBMITTED: 20Aug82

DATE ACQ: 20May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM

NR REP Sov: 006

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

PEVZNER, V.B.; BNATOV, N.A.; KOSTIN, V.N.; GAFEEV, S.I.

Author's certificates for Soviet inventions. Strel. truboprov. 9  
no.16,35 0 '64.  
(MIRA 18:7)

ACCESSION NR: AP4042001

8/0057/64/034/007/1252/1258

AUTHOR: Koatin, V.N.; Tkachenko, V.M.

TITLE: Concerning the influence of a constant magnetic field on a stationary corona discharge

SOURCE: Zhurnal tehnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.7, 1964, 1252-1258

TOPIC TAGS: corona discharge, electric discharge, magnetic field, argon, air, hydrogen

ABSTRACT: As a continuation of earlier work of the authors (ZhTF 34, No.5, 1964), the effect of a magnetic field on a direct current corona discharge between coaxial cylindrical electrodes in hydrogen, argon and air was investigated at pressures from 1 to 70 mm Hg. The discharge took place between a copper cylinder 16, 21 or 27 mm in diameter and 30 or 100 mm long and an 0.1 mm diameter tungsten wire coaxial with it. In some experiments the outer cylindrical electrodes were provided with guard electrodes to eliminate end effects. The magnetic field (up to 2300 Oe) was applied parallel to the axis of the electrodes. The application of a magnetic field to a positive corona in any of the three gases investigated reduced the voltage re-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042003

quired to maintain a fixed discharge current. The effect of the field on a negative corona was of the opposite sign, but difficulties were experienced with the measurements because of instability of the negative corona. The voltage shift decreased with increasing pressure and discharge current. The negative voltage shift for the positive corona discharge in hydrogen was 40 V at 9 mm Hg and 1400 Oe. The positive shift for the negative corona was somewhat smaller. In air, the negative voltage shift for the positive corona was very small and could be observed only by measuring the change in current at fixed voltage. The positive shift for the negative corona was greater in air than in hydrogen. Both shifts were small in argon. The effect of a 1400 Oe magnetic field on the positive corona in an argon-alcohol mixture such as is used in self-quenching counters was examined at approximately 150 mm Hg. Here the shift was of the opposite sign (positive) to that in the pure gases, and large (100 V). Ion mobilities were calculated with Townsend's formula, and a brief theoretical discussion of the phenomena is given. It is concluded that the increase of current with increasing magnetic field in a positive corona is due to increased ionization by the electrons, and that the decrease of current in a negative corona is due to the decreased electron mobility, which in this case outweighs the increase in the ionization. "In conclusion, we express our gratitude to V.I.Popkov, Corres-

2/3  
Card

LEVINA, R.Ya.; KOSTIN, V.N.; GAL'PERN, V.M.; TRESHCHIOVA, Ye.G.

Synthesis of hydrocarbons. Part 81: Cyclopropanes with quaternary carbon atoms in the ring and in a side chain. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no. 5:785-788 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

L362.09-65 EMT(1)/EMP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EMT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EMG(m)/EPR/EPA(w)-2/  
EEC(t)/T/EMP(t)/EPA(bb)-2/EMP(b)/EPA(n)-2 <sup>Feb-10/Pr-4/Ps-4/pt-10/pu-4</sup>  
ACCESSION NR: AP5007111 <sup>RMT/J-N/</sup> S/0109/65/010/003/0581/0583

AUTHOR: Kostin, V. N. WH

69  
B

TITLE: Gas-discharge-stimulated afteremission of oxide films on metals

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 3, 1965, 581-583

TOPIC TAGS: afteremission, electron emission

ABSTRACT: The results of an experimental investigation of the afteremission in a special quadruple nonquenched hydrogen-filled (at 45-50 torr) counter are reported. The emission from copper CuO-coated and aluminum  $Al_2O_3$ -coated <sup>15</sup> cathodes was measured under various conditions. The curves show the falling-off emission from 0.02- to 1.1-micron CuO films at 1800 v and 0.03-micron  $Al_2O_3$  film at 1100 v. The afteremission phenomenon is explained by an accumulation of electrons at local levels (in the oxide films). "The author wishes to thank V. A. Koba for his part in the measurement work." Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy universitet (Khar'kov University)

SUBMITTED: 03Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, GC

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 002

Card 1/1 J0

KOSTIN, V.N.

Present state and ways of raising labor productivity in the  
metallurgical industry. TSvet. met. 38 no.9:1-5 S '65.  
(MIRA 18:12)

LAPKES, Yakov Bentsionovich; KOSTIN, V.F., red.

[Intensification and systems of agriculture] Intensifikatsiya  
sel'skogo khozianstva i sistemy zemledelija. Moskva, Ek-  
onomika, 1964. 238 p. (MIRA 17:8)

POLOVENKO, Ivan Savvich;KOSTIN, V.P., red.

[Economics of the production of cheap feeds on collective  
and state farms] Ekonomika proizvodstva deshevykh kormov  
v kolkhozakh i sovkhozakh. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1964. 247 p.  
(MIRA 17:9)

ZEMLYANSKIY, Fedor Trofimovich; KOSTIN, V.P., red.

[Economic efficiency of using food industry waste in agriculture] Ekonomicheskaiia effektivnost' ispol'zovaniia ot-khodov pishchevoi promyshlennosti v sel'skom khoziaistve. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1964. 111 p. (MIRA 17:10)

KOSTIN, V.P.

Materials on the ecology of goitered gazelle and its significance  
as game. Trudy Inst.zool.AN Kazakh.SSR 4:67-82 '55. (MIRA 10:1)  
(Soviet Central Asia--Gazelles)

KOSTIN, V.P.

Notes on the distribution and ecology of amphibians and reptiles  
in the ancient delta of Amu Darya and the part of Ust Urt within  
the Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R. Trudy Inst.zool.i paraz. AN Uz.SSR 5:47-66  
'56. (MLRA 10:5)

(Uzbekistan--Reptiles) (Uzbekistan--Amphibia)

*800*  
KOSTIN, V.P.

Materials on mammals inhabiting the left-bank bottom lands of the  
Amu Darya and Ust-Urt and a survey of the specific distribution  
of vertebrates. Trudy Inst. zool. i paraz. AN Uz. SSR no.8:5-77  
'56. (MIRA 10:11)  
(Amu Darya Valley--Game and game birds)  
(Ust-Urt--Game and game birds)

*Kostin V.P.*  
KOSTIN, V.P.

Notes on birds inhabiting the left-bank bottom lands of the Amu  
Darya and Ust-Urt. Trudy Inst. zool. i paraz. AN Uz. SSR no.8:79-  
127 '56. (MIRA 10:11)  
(Amu Darya Valley--Birds) (Ust-Urt--Birds)

USSR/General and Special Zoology - Insects.

P.

Abs <sup>U</sup>ur : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 30504

Author : Kostin, V.B.

Inst : -

Title : The Fall Migration of the Darkling Beetles in the Region of Ustyurt.

Orig Pub : Izv. An UzSSR, 1956, No 9, 96.

Abstract : Mass migrations of darkling beetles *Lasiostola pubescens* were observed at the end of September and the beginning of October 1953. The beetles were moving in a northeasterly direction on a 75 km run. The density was 70-100 specimens per 1 m<sup>2</sup>. The beetles bypassed large obstacles (mounds, holes), crawled over small obstacles. With the approach of darkness the beetles ceased their migration, renewing it when the temperature reached 22-25°.

Card 1/1

ZAKHIDOV, T.Z.; KOSTIN, V.P.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825220007

Materials on the ecology and distribution of wolves in Uzbekistan.

Uzb.biol.zhur. no.3:25-31 '58.

(MIRA 11:12)

1. Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I.Lenina.  
(Uzbekistan--Wolves)

KAMENSKIY, Vladimir Georgiyevich; KOSTIN, V.P., red.; TRET'YACHENKO, B.F., red.; PERSON, M.N., tekhn.red.

[White Russian S.S.R.; a story about the seven-year plan]  
Belorusskaya SSR; rasskaz o semiletke. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1959. 74 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Soveta ministrov Beloruskoy SSR  
(for Kamenskiy).

(White Russia--Economic policy)

ZAKHIDOV, T.Z.; KOSTIN, V.P.

Materials on the distribution and ecology of the wild boar in  
Uzbekistan. Uzb. biol. zhur. no.5:39-44 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Uzbekistan--Wild boar)

ZAKHIDOV, T.Z.; KOSTIN, V.P.

Materials on the ecology of the suslik *Spermophilopsis leptodactylus*  
Licht. Uzb. biol. zhur. no.4:56-61 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(UZBEKISTAN—SUSLIKS)

KOSTIN, V.P.

The zoogeographical regionalization of the Uzbek S.S.R. Trudy  
TashGU no.186:56-76 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.  
(Uzbekistan--Zoogeography)

KOSTIN, V.P.

Distribution and ecology of the ratel (*Mellivora capensis indica* Kerr.)  
in southern Ust-Urt. Zool. zhur. 42 no.2:307-309 '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. The State University of Tashkent.  
(Ust-Urt—Ratel)

IL'YAVSKIY, Il'ya Osipovich, kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KOSTIN, V.P.,  
red.

[Technical information cards and planning on collective  
farms] Tekhnologicheskie karty i planirovaniye v kolkho-  
zakh. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1964. 310 p. (Mkh 17:11)

GAPONENKO, G.S.; GRITSKOV, M.K.; POPOVA, I.K.; KOSTIN, V.P., red.

[For creative agricultural planning] Tvorcheski planirovat' sel'skoe khoziaistvo. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1964. 126 p.  
(MIRA 17:12)

KOVAL', Timofey Artamonovich; KOSTIN, V.P., red.

[Grain production in the U.S.S.R; an economic sketch]  
Zernovoe khoziaistvo SSSR; ekonomicheskii ocherk. Izd.2.  
perer. i dop. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1965. 214 p.  
(MIRA 18:7)

KOREN'KOV, Georgiy Lukich; POTAPOV, Aleksandr Sergeyevich;  
DEDOV, Aleksey Grigor'yevich; KOSTIN, V.P., red.

[Economics of the chemical industry of capitalist countries; a manual] Ekonomika khimicheskoi promyshlennosti kapitalisticheskikh stran; spravochnik. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1965. 351 p. (MIRA 18:7)

STUDENKOVA, Nataliya Mikhaylovna; KOSTIN, V.P., red.

[Method of calculating the cost of production on collective and state farms] Metodika ischisleniia sebestoimosti produktsii v kolkhozakh i sovkhozakh. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1965. 126 p. (MIRA 18:7)

RYZHENKO, Ivan Yakovlevich; KOSTIN, V.P., red.

[Development of rural electrification in the U.S.S.R.]  
Razvitiye sel'skoi elektrifikatsii SSSR. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1965. 231 p. (MIRA 18:7)

BASYUK, Timofey Leont'yevich; KOSTIN, V.P., red.

[Organization of socialist agricultural production]  
Organizatsiya sotsialisticheskogo sel'skokhoziaistven-  
nogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1965. 531 p.  
(MIRA 18:7)

KOSTIN, V. S., Cand of Medical Sciences -- (diss) "Efficacy of the Omento-  
renal Organoanastomose During Portal Hypertension, (Experimental  
Investigation)," Stalinabad, 1959, 18 pp (Stalinabad State Medical  
Institute) (KL, 6-60, 126)

KOSTIN, V.S., aspirant

Combination table for experimental operations and splenoportography. Zdrav.Tadzh. 6 no.2:47-49 Mr-Apr '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy khirurgii (sav. - prof.N.Z.Monakov)  
Stalinabadskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. Abuali ibni Sino.  
(MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

KOSTIN, V.S.

Treatment of portal hypertension with omentorenopexy. Zdrav.  
Tadzh. 6 no.4:33-36 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof.N.Z.Monakov)  
Stalinabadskogo medinstituta im. Abuali ibni Sino.  
(LIVER--DISEASES)  
(PORTACAVAL ANASTOMOSIS)

KOSTIN, V.S.

Gradual occlusion of the lumen of the portal vein under experimental conditions. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 48 no.9:131-132 S '59.

(MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. N.Z. Monakov) Stalinabadskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Abuali-ibn-sino (direktor - dotsent Z.P. Khodzhayev). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim.  
(PORTAL VEINS physiol.)

ABDULLAYEV, R.A.; KOSTIN, V.S.

Influence of penicillin on the formation of adhesions in the  
abdominal cavity. Zdrav. Tadzh. 7 no. 3:36-37 My-Je '60.  
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. M.Z. Monakov)  
Stalinabadskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Abuali ibni Sino.  
(PENICILLIN) (ABDOMEN--SURGERY)

DENISOV, A.B.; KOSTIN, V.S., kand.med.nauk

Data from percutaneous splenomanometry and splenoportography in  
chronic hepatitis and cirrhosis of the liver. Zdrav. Tadzh. 7  
no.5:35-38 '60.  
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. - doktor med.nauk Kh.Kh.  
Mansurov) i kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. N.Z. Monakov)  
Stalinabadskogo medinstituta imeni Abuali ibni Sino.  
(LIVER—DISEASES) (SPLEEN)

DENISOV, A.B.; KOSTIN, V.S.

State of portal pressure in some diseases of the liver. Trudy Inst.  
kraev. med. AN Tadzh. SSR no.1:178-193 '62. (MTRA 17:5)

KOETIN, V.S., kand.med.nauk

Alloplasty in surgery for large postoperative and recurrent  
inguinal hernias. Vest. khir. 93 no.12:37-40 D '64.  
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. N.Z.  
Monakov) Tadzhikskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Abu Ali  
ibn Siny (rektor - dotsent Z.P.Khodzhayev).

KOSTIN, V.S., kand. med. nauk

Nephropexy using capron mesh in nephroptosis. *Urologia*. no.5:  
23-26 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Gospital'naya khirurgicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. N.Z. Monakov) Tadzhikskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Abu Ali Ibn-Sino.

TUCHKOV, L.T.; KOSTIN, V.S.

Improvement of the EPP-09 electronic automatic potentiometer.  
Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 9 no.6:133-135 N-D '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Leningradskaya voyenno-vozdushnaya inzhenernaya akademiya.

KONYUKHOV, V.K.; KOSTIN, V.V.; KULEVSKIY, L.A.; MURINA, T.M.; PROKHOROV, A.M.

A  $\text{CaF}_2\text{-Dy}^{2+}$  laser operating under conditions of repeated giant pulses with continuous pumping. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.5:1056-1058 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N. Lebedeva AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Prokhorov). Submitted September 2, 1965.

L 04564-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JW/JG  
ACC NR: AF6032472

9 SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/051/003/0773/0776

AUTHOR: Dzhibladze, M. I.; Zvereva, G. A.; Kostin, V. V.; Murina, T. M.; Prokhorov, A. M.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of the luminescence line width and of the temperature shift of the continuous generation frequency of  $Dy^{2+}$  in  $CaF_2$

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 51, no. 3, 1966, 773-776

TOPIC TAGS: laser, spectroscopy, solid state laser, paramagnetic laser, cw laser, fluorite, dysprosium

ABSTRACT: In view of the possible use of  $CaF_2$  crystals activated with divalent dysprosium as laser rods at  $2.36 \mu$  wavelength, the authors have calculated the probabilities of the nonradiative transitions of the  $Dy^{2+}$  ion in  $CaF_2$  which cause the homogeneous broadening of the luminescence lines, and also investigated the temperature dependence of the frequency shift of a  $Dy^{2+}:CaF_2$  cw laser in the vicinity of 78K. It is shown that the broadening of the luminescence line (the transition  $7T_1(2) \rightarrow 8T_2(2)$ ) is determined essentially by the lifetime of the lower level  $8T_2(2)$ , since the probability of the nonradiative transition from this level is of the order of  $10^{10} \text{ sec}^{-1}$ . The nonradiative transitions from the lower level,  $8T_2(2) \rightarrow 8E(2)$  and  $8T_2(2) \rightarrow 8T_1(1)$ ,

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ACC NR: AP6032472

determined in the harmonic approximation by perturbation theory, had probabilities  $6.61 \times 10^9$  and  $7.13 \times 10^9 \text{ sec}^{-1}$ , respectively at 0°K. The temperature dependence of the shift of the cw frequency, measured by means of a Fabry-Perot interferometer with a procedure described earlier (DAN SSSR v. 161, 806, 1965), is found to correspond to a shift of  $0.0095 \pm 0.0025 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  per degree, which is approximately double the value calculated from the change in the crystal field with changing temperature. The discrepancy is attributed to the fact that the point-charge model of the crystal field is not a good approximation for  $\text{Dy}^{2+}:\text{CaF}_2$ . Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 4 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 05Apr66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS:  
5100

Card 2/2 vmb

I 10949-66 FBD/EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(m)-2/EWA(h)  
ACC NR: AP6002423 SCTB/IJP(c) SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/005/1056/1058

WG/JD/WH

AUTHOR: Konyukhov, V. K.; Kulevskiy, L. A.; Kostin, V. V.; Murina, T. M.; Prokhorov, A. M. (Corresponding member AN SSSR)ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev<sup>14</sup> Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Fizicheskiy  
institut Akademii nauk SSSR)TITLE: A giant-pulse  $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Dy}^{2+}$  <sup>2514</sup> laser with continuous pumping

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 5, 1965, 1056-1058

TOPIC TAGS: giant pulse laser, dysprosium, calcium fluoride, xenon lamp, pumping,  
calcium fluoride, crystal, laser pumping, laser beam, laser

ABSTRACT: The generation of repeating giant pulses at  $2.36 \mu$  is reported in  $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Dy}^{2+}$   
pumped continuously by xenon lamps. Such pulses were first achieved in  $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Dy}^{2+}$   
by Ye. M. Zolotov, A. M. Prokhorov, and G. P. Shipulo (ZhETF, v. 49, no. 9, 720,  
1965), who used ruby<sup>1</sup> laser pumping. A similar method of generating giant pulses in  
 $\text{YAlG:Nd}$  was used by J. E. Gausic, M. L. Hensel, and R. G. Smith (Appl. Phys. Lett.,  
6, no. 9, 175, 1965). The laser system used in the present investigation (Fig. 1)  
consisted of a cylindrical dysprosium-doped calcium fluoride crystal 70 mm long and  
7 mm in diameter with plane-parallel ends. The concentration of  $\text{Dy}^{2+}$  in  $\text{CaF}_2$  was  
 $\sim 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ . The crystal was placed in a dewar, where it was cooled by circulating  
liquid nitrogen. The pumping was provided by two cw xenon lamps placed together with  
a dewar in a tight condenser. An internal multilayer dielectric mirror with a re-

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UDC: 535.89

L 10949-66

ACC NR: AP6002423

reflectivity of approximately 100% was used on one end of the resonator, whose output was Q-switched by means of a rotating (50-500 cps) prism with total internal reflection. The laser beam was incident (at 23°) at a plane-parallel quartz plate and directed at a calorimeter and a liquid-nitrogen-cooled InSb photodiode with a time-resolution of  $20 \cdot 10^{-9}$  sec. The time-dependent emission intensity was recorded by

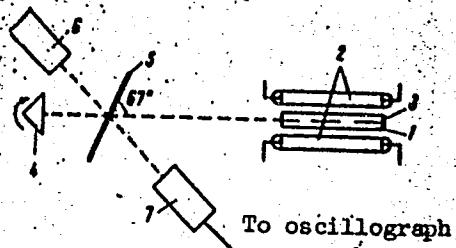


Fig. 1. Schematic of the laser system

1 -  $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Dy}^{2+}$  crystal; 2 - continuous pumping xenon lamps; 3 - multilayer dielectric mirror; 4 - rotating prism with total internal reflection; 5 - plane-parallel quartz plate; 6 - calorimeter; 7 - InSb photodiode.

means of an InSb photodiode and DEO-1 and S1-11 oscilloscopes. The mean intensity in both directions (see Fig. 1) was 0.05 w for both fixed and rotating (at 200 cps) prisms. This indicates that the rotation frequency of the prism was near optimal. The duration and repetition rate of the giant pulses were  $1.2 \times 10^{-7}$  sec (calculated value was  $1.05 \times 10^{-7}$ ) and 200 cps, respectively, resulting in a peak power of  $2 \times 10^3$  w. The proposed high-intensity laser can be used in studies of two-photon excitation of semiconductors with a narrow forbidden gap. Orig..art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 [YK]  
 Card 2/2 BC SUBM DATE: 02Sep65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 005/ ATD PRESS:  
 4170

KOSTIN, V.V.; MURINA, T.M.; PROKHOROV, A.M.; UDOVENCHIK, V.T.

A laser operating on  $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Dy}^{2+}$ . Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.4:806-809  
Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N.Lebedeva AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Prokhorov).

L 44786-65 EWA(k)/FBD/EWG(r)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/EEC(t)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/  
EWP(b)/EWA(m)-2/EWA(h) Pn-4/Pn-4/Po-4/Pt-4/P1-4/Pb-4/SCTB/

ACCESSION NR: AP5010827

UR/0020/65/161/004/0806/0809

AUTHOR: Kostin, V. V.; Murina, T. M.; A. M. Prokhorov (Corresponding member AN  
SSSR); Udovenchik, V. T.

TITLE: Calcium fluoride laser doped with doubly ionized dysprosium

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 161, no. 4, 1965, 806-809

TOPIC TAGS: fluorite laser, luminescence spectrum, absorption spectrum, laser,  
calcium fluoride laser, laser oscillation

ABSTRACT: Fluorite crystals, 70-80 mm long and 7-10 mm in diameter with  
different concentrations of  $Dy^{3+}$  (0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, and 0.5%), were prepared  
in the single-crystal laboratory of the Physics Institute AN SSSR. Gamma-  
irradiation at about  $10^8$  r converted the trivalent dysprosium into divalent. The  
luminescence and absorption spectra of the resultant crystals were first measured.  
The absorption spectrum was found to consist of a strong absorption band from  
2300 to 4900 Å, and three weaker and narrower bands, with maxima at 5800, 7150,  
and 9100 Å. Pumping at any of these three frequencies leads to strong lumines-  
cence in the 2.3-2.6  $\mu$  range. The most intense luminescence occurred at 2.36  $\mu$ .

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L 44786-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010827

The laser-operation threshold was measured under pulsed conditions and was found to be about 25 J. The duration of luminescence was approximately 18-26 msec. Laser operation in the continuous mode was made at the supercooled liquid nitrogen temperature. The continuous generation line width was measured with a Fabry-Perot interferometer, the spectrum being scanned by varying the pressure inside the interferometer plates. The results show that the generation line width does not exceed  $0.01 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Narrower lines are expected at the temperatures of liquid neon and helium, and tests to determine this are being planned. It is pointed out in conclusion that a line width of  $0.01 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  is the narrowest ever attained for solid-state lasers. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

[02]

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR (Physics Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 10Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, SS

NO REF Sov: 003

OTHER: 003

ATD PRESS: 3257

MCC  
Card 2/2

KOSTIN, V.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SPESIVTSEVA, N.A., nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty, prof.

Treatment of candidiasis in poultry. Veterinariia 42 no.12:26-28  
D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veterinarnoy sanitarii.

KOSTIN, V.Ya., kapitan meditsinskoy sluzhby

Operation of fluorographic apparatus. Voen.-med. zhur. no.5:80  
May '61. (MIRA 14:8)  
(DIAGNOSIS, FLUOROSCOPIC)

KOSTIN, V.Ye.; ROGANOV, V.B.

Optical and mechanical instrument for measuring diamond draw-plate slits.  
Izm. tekhn. no.3:37-39 My-Je '55.  
(Engineering instruments) (Wire) (MLRA 8:9)

KOSTIN, V. Ye.

KOVALEV, M.K.; KOSTIN, V.Ye.

Control of thin plates with a large number of small-size holes in it.  
Izm.tekh.no.5:31-32 S-0 '55. (MLRA 9:1)  
(Measuring instruments)

KOSTIN, V.Ye.; KOVALEV, M.K.

Instrument for measuring the shape of drawing holes in diamond dies.  
Izm.tekh. no.4:24-26 J1-Ag '56.

(MLRA 9:11)

(Diamonds, Industrial)  
(Measuring instruments)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825220007-5

KOSTIN, V.Ye.; BONDARENKO, D.A.

Screen controlling instruments. Iss. tekh.no.5:73-74 S-0 '56.  
(Optical instruments) (MLRA 10:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825220007-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825220007-5

*KOSTIN, V.Ye.*

KOVALEV, M.K.; KOSTIN, V.Ye.; BONDARENKO, D.A.; GRECHUKHIN, A.I.

Measuring minor dimensions. Stan. i instr. 28 no.12:27-28  
D '57.

(Microscope)

(MIRA 10:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825220007-5"

SOV/115-58-5-6/36

AUTHOR: Kostin, V.Ye. and Kovalev, M.K.

TITLE: Control Devices for Diamond Draw-Jets (Pribory dlya  
kontrolyu almaznykh fil'trov)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1958, Nr 5, pp 13-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The processing of the draw channel of diamond draw-jets is very complicated and difficult. The diamonds are bored with conic needles set at various angles. The Committee for Standardization of Measurements and Measuring Equipment prepared special optical equipment for checking the geometric parameters of the "draw channel": 1) A device for measuring the diameter and ovality of the diamond "draw-jet" consisting of a microscope tube with micromechanism, an ocular screw micrometer, a precision-measuring table and an illuminator. The general magnification is 495x and 120x. A scale reading of the ocular micrometer =  $0.2\mu$  with 495x and  $0.53\mu$  with 120x magnification. Measuring errors are  $0.5\mu$  with 495x and  $0.9\mu$  with 120x. 2) A device

Card 1/2

Control Devices for Diamond Draw-Jets

SOV/115-58-5-6/36

for checking the profile of the diamond draw-jets and the length of the calibrating part of the opening. It consists of a frame on which is a measuring table and microscope tube. The lower part of the tube contains a lens and the upper part an ocular screw micrometer. In the micrometer can be seen 2 reticules, a fixed angle one and a mobile one with cross hairs. The general magnification is 120x and 270x. Scale gradation - 0.001 mm, degree of error in measuring - 1 $\mu$  with 120x and 0.4 $\mu$  with 270x. 3) A device for checking the accuracy of the axis position. 4) A device for checking the form of conic needles used for boring the lubricating and work cone on the "draw-jets". The general magnification - 80x, traverse and longitudinal displacement of the tube - 10 mm, angle readings of the first reticule - 100°/200°/300°, gradation readings of the linear scale - 0.01 and 0.02 mm, angle readings of the second reticule - 50°/70° and 90°. Readings of the linear scale - 0.02 mm. There are 4 diagrams.

Card 2/2

KOSTIN, V.Ye.

Miniatu<sup>r</sup>e projecto<sup>r</sup>s. Izm.tekh. 20 no.1:8-9 Ja '59.  
(MIRA 11:12)

(Projecto<sup>r</sup>s)

SOV/115-59-6-7/33

28(2)

AUTHOR: Kostin, V.Ye.

TITLE: A Precision Measuring Microscope for Measuring Small Dimensions

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 6, pp 18-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article contains a brief description of a precision measuring microscope for non-contact measurements of small dimensions within the range of 0.01 to 2 mm. The measuring microscope, shown in diagram, was developed at the Byuro vznimozamenyayemosti Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh proborov (Bureau of Interchangeability of the Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Instruments). The measuring microscope has a high resolving power. A modernized screw micrometer is mounted at the eyepiece of the microscope. The reading dial of the microscope is placed in the focal plane of the eyepiece and not in the plane of the stand as this is the case with conventional instrument microscopes. With such a design, the errors of pitch and play of the micrometer screw are reduced with increasing magnification, while the graduation value is reduced simultaneously. For example, at 200 x the graduation value of the dial is 0.0004 mm. For convenience of work,

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SOV/115-59-6-7/33

**A Precision Measuring Microscope for Measuring Small Dimensions**

the eyepiece is inclined at an angle of 60°. The microscope stand may be rotated by 360° degrees. A special, adjustable illumination system is built into the base of the microscope and facilitates measurements of small dimensions without the formation of diffraction rings. Dimensions are measured with this microscope by absolute and by comparative methods. In the first case, the measurement is performed by means of the micrometer screw of the microscope eyepiece, while in the second case a gage block is used for comparison. The gage block is installed between the supports. The precision measuring microscope is composed of standardized optical parts. There is 1 diagram.

Card 2/2

BURMISTROV, Vasiliy Georgiyevich; VINOGRADOV, Vasiliy Ivanovich;  
KAZYMOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich; KOSTIN, Vasiliy  
Yelizarovich; MARKOV, Arkadiy Semenovich; EYDERMAN,  
Pinkhus Moiseyevich; ZHERENKOV, Ye.V., red.

[Collection of problems on the organization and technique  
of trade] Sbornik zadach po organizatsii i tekhnike torgovli.  
Moskva, Ekonomika, 1965. 174 p. (MIRA 18:6)

1. BOGORALOV, I., IVASCHENKO, P., ROMANIUK, I., OLEMIN, K., KOSTIN, YE., KUZ'MIN, YA.
2. SSSR (600)
4. Mineral Industries
7. Will give more coal and metal to the fatherland.  
Mast. ugl. 1 No. 8, 1952
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

KOSTIN, Ye., kapitan

Towards a single goal. Voen. vest. 42 no.5:21-24 My '63.  
(MIRA 16:5)  
(Communications, Military--Study and teaching)  
(Military discipline)

MOTOVILOV, P.Ye. & KOSTIN, Ye.B.

Clinical use of a new local anesthetic xycaine in surgery.  
Vest.khir. 84 no.1:107-111 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(ACETOXYLIDINE)

KOSTIN, Yu.

Vozdushnye desanty v sovremennoykh voinakh. (Voinnaiia mysl',  
1946, no. 8, p. 29-39)

Title tr.: Airborne landing in modern warfare.

UL.V82 1946

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of  
Congress, 1955.

KOSTIN, Yu

107-57-6-10/57

AUTHOR: Kostin, Yu., Chief of the Collective Radio Station of the Yakutiya

TITLE: In a Yakutian Radio Club (V Yakutskom radioklube)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 6, p 9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Recently, radio amateurs in Yakutiya have become noticeably active.

The shortwave hams have regular contacts with the Antarctic expedition

"Mirnyy," with the whaling fleet "Slava," with the station North Pole 6, and  
with other remote parties.

Sizov (048502), Korennov (048501) and Loginov (48503) went on the air for the  
first time. Shishov (YAO-1243), Tiksi settlement, reports his new contacts.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

SHVARTSMAN, L.M.; KOBYAKOV, O.S.; KOSTIN, Yu.P.

Checkrowing with an automatic electronic device. Izv.  
AN Uz.SSR.Ser.tekh.nauk. no.3:68-70 '60.  
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN UzSSR.  
(Sowing) (Automatic control)

KOSTIN, Yu.S.; PERMINOV, V.V.

Creating an artificial bottom in a highly developed bore  
hole. Razved. i okh. nedr. 30 no.5:49-51 My '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Kombinat Baleyzoloto.

BULIMENOV, I.B.; ZHUK, I.A.; KOSTIN, Yu.S.; PENTACHOV, S.I.

Multiple intersection of ore bodies in the Daley ore deposit.  
Razved. i okn. nedr 30 no.7:11-15 Jl '64.

(KIMA 17:12)

1. Balcyskaya geologorazvedochanya ekspeditsiya.

KOSTIN, Yu.V.

Better definition of goshawk nesting range in the steppes  
of the Ukraine. Ornithologia no.68473 '63.  
(MIRA 17:6)

K  
SEMUSHIN, N. R.; KOSTINA, A. A., asst.  
L'VOV Vet.-Zootechnical Inst.

"On the problem of classification of respiratory murmurs."  
SO: Veterinarija 28(8), 1951, p. 56

KOSTINA, A.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Treatment of the iron-deficit anemias of pregnancy with parenteral administration of iron (the preparations ferkoven and kofermin). Akt. vop.perel.krovi no.7:202-208 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Uzbekskiy institut perelivaniya krovi (direktor instituta - kand. med.nauk A.T. Astanov).  
(ANEMIA) (PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF) (IRON--THERAPEUTIC USE)

MOROSHKIN, B.F., prof.; KOSTINA, A.A., kand. vster. nauk; IVANSKIY, Ye.B.,  
kand. vster. nauk

Stachybotryotoxicosis of cattle. Veterinariia 41 no.1:98-100  
Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Gruzinskly zootekhnicheskoy-veterinarnyy uchebno-issledovatel'skiy  
institut.

MOROSHKIN, B.F., prof.; KOSTINA, A.A., dotsent; IVANSKIY, Ye.F., dotsent

Changes in the blood of cattle infected with leptospirosis.  
Veterinariia 41 no.4:42-43 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. L'vovskiy zooveterinarnyy institut.

MOROSHKIN, B.F., prof.; KOSTINA, A.A., kand. veter. nauk; IVANSKIY, Ye.F.,  
kand. veter. nauk; SUTYAGIN, V.S., kand. veter. nauk

Hemopoiesis in experimental fascioliasis. Veterinariia 41  
no.10:41-42 0 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

AUTHOR: Kostina, A.F.

SCV/49-58-8-11/17

TITLE: On the Connection Between Microseismic Oscillations Observed in the Crimea and the Meteorological Conditions Over the Black Sea (O svyazi mikroseysmicheskikh kolebaniy, nablyudayemykh v Krymu, s meteorologicheskoy obstanovkoy nad Chernym Morem)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 8, pp 1029 - 1032 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A comparison was made between microseismic "storms" recorded in 1955 and 1956 at Simferopol' and the relevant synoptic data. It was found possible to divide the phenomena into at least two types. The first type contained those microseisms of Atlantic (more accurately Scandinavian) origin with periods of oscillation of 7-8 sec. An example is afforded by the microseismic storm recorded on January 3-4, 1956. Here, the amplitude increased between 12-14 hours (Moscow time): the maximum was reached (at 5  $\mu$ ) between 18-20 hours and returned to normal between 10-12 hours on the following day (Figure 1). The whole process lasted for 20-22 hours. The synoptic conditions at that time are shown in Figure 2. A cyclone

Card 1/4

SOV/49-58-8-11/17

On the Connection Between Microseismic Oscillations Observed in the Crimea and the Meteorological Conditions Over the Black Sea

is moving eastwards from Greenland and at 9.00 on January 3 (when the microseismic intensity started increasing) the centre was over the north of the Norwegian Sea. Between 15.00 and 20.00, when the centre of the cyclone was much closer to the continent, the microseisms reached their greatest development. During the next day, the centre moved to the extreme north of Scandinavia and the microseisms gradually diminished in intensity.

Microseisms of the second type have a period of 3-4 secs and arise when cyclones or cold fronts cross the Black Sea. Thus, on March 9-10, 1956, a cyclone passed slowly across the western part of the Black Sea (Figures 3 and 4). The microseisms began to increase in intensity from 0.00 to 1.00, March 10, as the cyclone appeared over the Black Sea near Sinop, reached their maximum intensity at 12.00, when the cyclone was closest to the Crimea and died away towards 22.00 when the centre of the cyclone had passed to South-west Ukraine. Similar cases occurred on December 16-17, 1955 and January 19-20, 1956 - the maximum development of the microseisms appearing as the axis of

Card 2/4

SOV/49-58-8-11/17

On the Connection Between Microseismic Oscillations Observed in the Crimea and the Meteorological Conditions Over the Black Sea

the depression passed over the central part of the sea (Figures 5 and 6).

The records of November 26-27, 1955 are particularly interesting as they show the simultaneous influence of both microseismic sources. One cyclone was passing from the north of the Norwegian Sea to the Gulf of Finland, whilst the other was going from the Black Sea to the Caucasian Coast (Figure 7). First, waves of 3-4 secs were observed followed by waves of 5-6 secs period.

It is hoped that future research into the connection between microseisms and synoptic conditions will enable meteorological forecasts to be made from microseismic data. There are 7 figures.

Card 3/4

SOV/49-58-8-11/17

On the Connection Between Microseismic Oscillations Observed in the Crimea and the Meteorological Conditions Over the Black Sea

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut fiziki Zemli  
(Institute of Terrestrial Physics of the Ac.Sc.USSR)  
Tsentrал'naya seysmicheskaya stantsiya "Simferopol'"  
(Central Seismic Station "Simferopol")

SUBMITTED: May 28, 1957

1. Microseisms--Black Sea

Card 4/4

S/169/62/000/005/007/093  
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Kostina, A. F.

TITLE: Black Sea microseisms according to observations at Crimean seismic stations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 1962, 15, abstract 5A105 (Mezhdunar. geofiz. god, Inform. byul., no. 4, 1961, 97-100)

TEXT: The following conclusions were drawn from the analysis of observations at seismic stations of the Crimea and "Sochi": Black Sea microseisms arise comparatively rarely and possess a rather stable period (~3 - 4 sec); on the whole their intensity is small (the intensity at stations on the Crimea's south coast is greater than at east coast stations and at the continental station "Simferopol'"); their connexion with the meteorologic situation is confirmed. The propagational direction of microseisms was determined by means of a three-point station. It was established that the Black Sea microseisms observed in the Crimea are created mainly

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4032219

S/3089/63/000/005/0105/0112

AUTHOR: Kostina, A. E.

TITLE: Microseisms in the Black Sea and storms

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Mezhdunarodnyy geofizicheskiy komitet. Geofizika i astronomiya; informatsionnyy byulleten', no. 5, 1963, 105-112

TOPIC TAGS: geophysics, microseism, microseismic storm, seismology

ABSTRACT: During the period from 1958 through 1962 the Simferopol' seismic station recorded eleven microseismic storms in the Black Sea. A report now has been published on the relationship between microseismic and meteorological storms in this area. The investigation involved a comparison of the records of microseismic stations in the Crimea and at Sochi with observations of the state of the sea at one of the meteorological stations on the southern coast of the Crimea and with the meteorological conditions under which the microseisms occurred. It has been found that the processes of these microseismic storms correlate with changes in wind velocity affecting the sea surface. The most intense microseismic storms take place when winds are blowing from the sea in the direction of the Crimean coast. Intensification of the amplitudes of microseisms is not always correlated with the height of the observed sea waves. The period of the observed

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ACCESSION NR: AT4032219

microseisms is half that of the period of sea waves. The duration of microseismic storms is dependent on the duration of the meteorological storm, or more exactly, the time during which the sea is affected by cyclones or cold fronts. Three specific cases of microseismic storms are discussed in considerable detail, Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya seismicheskaya stantsiya "Simferopol'" Institutu Fiziki Zemli AN SSSR (Central Seismic Station "Simferopol'", Institute of Geophysics AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF Sov: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 31311-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Fe-4/Pr-4 RM  
ACCESSION NR: AR5003886

6/0061/64/000/018/H073/H073

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 10Zh235

AUTHOR: Aristov, L. I.; Kostina, G. I.; Grosheva, M. P.

TITLE: Organosilicon compounds with quinoline radicals

CITED SOURCE: Dokl. 2-y Mezhdunar. konferentsii po khimii organ. kompleksn. soyedineniy, 1963. Tomsk, Tomskiy un-t, 1963, 93-94

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound, quinoline, organo metallic compound

TRANSLATION: 5-bromo-hydroxyquinoline and its esters (methyl, butyl) were synthesized from 8-hydroxyquinoline.<sup>1</sup> They react with RMgX in tetrahydrofuran. The yield of reaction products is 40%. In the case of benzoyl ester of 5-bromo-hydroxyquinoline the reaction proceeds only upon addition of CH<sub>3</sub>I. 5, 7-dibromo-hydroxyquinoline and its butyl ester were also obtained from hydroxyquinoline which also reacts easily with RMgX. The reaction of the obtained Mg-organic compounds with SiCl<sub>4</sub> produced Si-organic compounds with butoxy and methoxyquinoline radicals, which condense with (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SiCl<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>SiCl<sub>3</sub> producing Si-organic resins. These latter

Card 1/2

15

L 31311-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5003886

produce lacquer films and display significant thermal stability. Ya. Komissarov

SUB CODE: OC, GC

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

CHERNYSHEVA, A.F.; MERKUSHEVA, L.A.; ZLOKAZOVA, V.M.; KOSTINA, G.M.

Economic and geographical study of small rivers in the Votkinsk  
Reservoir region for the purpose of developing transportation.  
Uch. zap. Perm. gos. un. 101:57-69'63 (MIRA 18:2)

38318 KOSTINA, K. A.

Meropriyatiya po predupreshdeniyu parazitarnykh tifov.  
Zdravookhraneniye Kazakhstana, 1949, No 6, s. 25-28

KOSTINA, K.A.

Results of combatting parasitic diseases in Kazakhstan during the 1951-55, tasks for 1956-60, and plans for 1956. Med.paraz. i paraz. bol. 25 no.3:210-215 Jl-S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Nachal'nik Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskogo upravleniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Kazakhskoy SSR.

(PARASITIC DISEASES, prevention and control, in Russia (Rus))

DARDIK, F.G.; KOSTINA, K.A.; KLEBANOV, A.Ya.

Suppression of an outbreak of infectious hepatitis in rural districts. Zdrav.Kazakh. 17 no.6:31-35 '57. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz Kazakhskoy respublikanskoy sanepidstantsii i Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskoy oblastnoy sanepidstantsii.  
(SOUTH-KAZAKHSTAN PROVINCE--HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

KARAKULOV, N.K.; KOSTINA, K.A.; LINETSKAYA, Yu.S.; CHOKIN, A.R.

Achievements in the campaign against infectious diseases in  
Soviet Kazakhstan. Zdrav.Kazakh. 17 no.10/11:27-32 '57.  
(MIRA 12:6)

(KAZAKHSTAN--COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

*Kostina K.A.*

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/9 Neurology Sept 59

4505. MATERIAL FOR STUDY OF THE OUTBREAK OF A PECULIAR TYPE OF ENCEPHALITIS IN LENINOGORSK. (PRELIMINARY COMMUNICATION)

(Russian text) - Zhumatov Kh. Zh., Kostina K. A., Farizov

M. Kh., Berezin F. B., Arnikin Yu. A., Pryanikina S. K. and

Reshetnikova E. K. Kazakh. Inst. of Epidemiol., Microbiol. and Hyg..

Dept. of Nerv. Dis., Kazakh. State Med. Inst., Vostocho-Kazakh obiSES and

Psychoneurol. Disp., Leningorsk - ZDRAVOKHR. KAZ. 1958, 18/8 (51-56)

The outbreak began in 1958 among students of a mining school, and then spread

through the urban population, mainly affecting the teenagers. General fatigue, headache, dizziness and drowsiness were the symptoms. Abortive forms were frequently observed. Since the outbreak occurred several months after Asian influenza had been prevalent in the same area, a possible relationship between the 2 diseases should be explored.

Anigstein - Galveston, Tex. (L, 6, 8, 17)

CHUMAKOV, M.P.; VOROSHILOVA, M.K.; VASIL'YEVA, K.A.; BAKINA, M.N.; DROZDOV,  
S.G.; PODSEDLOVSKIY, T.S.; KOSTINA, K.A.; SHIRMAN, G.A.; YANKEVICH,  
O.D.; USPENSKIY, Yu.S.; ASHMARINA, Ye.Ye.

Preliminary report on massive peroral immunization of the population  
against poliomyelitis with live virus vaccine from attenuated Sabin  
strains. Vop.virus. 4 no.5:520-533 S-0 '59.  
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut po isucheniyu poliomiyelita AMN SSSR, Moskva.  
(POLIOMYELITIS, immunol.)

KOSTINA, K. A.; DARDIK, F. G.

USSR

Status of the control of diphtheria in Kazakhstan. Zdrav. Kazakh.  
no. 4:57-60 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz Kazakhskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i  
gigiyeny (direktor - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk K. A. Kostina).  
Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - professor Kh. Zh. Zhumatov.

(KAZAKHSTAN—DIPHTHERIA—PREVENTION)

ZHUMATOV, Kh.Zh.; KOSTINA, K.A.; DARDIK, F.G.

Prospects for eradicating poliomyelitis in the Kazakh  
S.S.R. Zdrav. kazakh. 22 no.1:57-62 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Kazakhskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i  
gigiyeny (direktor - kand.med.nauk K.A. Kostina).  
~~(KAZAKHSTAN - POLIOMYELITIS - PREVENTION)~~

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825220007-5

KOSTINA, K. F.

Apricot. Leningrad, Vsesozius. akad. s.-kh. nauk im. V.I. Lenina, 1936. 290 p.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825220007-5"

KOSTINA, K.F.

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M-8

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INST. :

TITLE : Increasing the Winter Hardiness of Apricots.

ORIG. PUB. : Sad i ogorod, 1958, № 2, 56-57

ABSTRACT : It is recommended to plant apricots on slopes of northern and western exposure where there is plenty of light and air circulation. The most winter hardy and late flowering varieties are listed.

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